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[WHOLE No. 76.]

ORIGINAL.

A SUMMER ON THE PRAIRIE.

No. VII.

General appearance of the country—singular fact—first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains—beautiful springs—appearance of mountains—immense number of buffalo—game—scenery.

July 14. Since the 4th instant, on which day we passed the forks of the Platte, the command has marched about two hundred miles up the south fork of that river. Our whole course lay over an apparently level plain of coarse brown sand, with little else growing upon it than a species of wild sage, which I have before noticed. Fuel has been very scarce; indeed, for days together, not a stick could be procured, except from the islands in the river, or, now and then, a few scattering billets, left upon the main shore by the Indians.

The river, at this point, is much narrower than at the junction of the north and south forks, although it is believed to contain much more water. Indeed it is hard to conceive how it could be otherwise, as there are no streams emptying into it, of any importance, on either side, from the point where it leaves the mountains to its junction. It is a singular fact, that on the side of the river up which we are marching, there is not a stream of water running into the Platte, for two hundred miles, but what might, without difficulty, pass through a ten-gallon cask, were it placed in the stream with the two heads out. It will readily be conceived that were it not for the Platte, this country would be totally uninhabitable.

Our camp is abundantly supplied this evening with very fat buffalo. As we approach the mountains the nights are becoming very cool. Sleeping under two Mackinaw blankets is found to be very comfortable.

July 15. The day, until near sunset, has been somewhat cloudy. About half past six o'clock the sky became clear, when, as was anticipated yesterday, the snow-covered tops of the Rocky Mountains were very distinctly to be seen, bearing S. 80° W. from the point on the river where we were encamped. The highest peak now visible is known to the trappers and hunters by the name of the mountain "Cache de la poudre," as a stream bearing that name takes its rise in it, and runs into the south fork of the Platte.

The rear guard, as they came up this evening, succeeded in taking a wild horse, which they brought into camp with them.

July 19. The past has been much the warmest day which I have witnessed this season. Since the morning of the 16th inst. the command has marched about eighty miles up the river. The country becomes more broken as we approach the mountains, while the banks of the river are well timbered. On the evening of the 16th inst. we passed a cluster of beautiful springs, issuing from the side of a hill near the river, the water of which was very clear and cold. These were the first natural springs which had been met with since leaving the Otto village, a distance of near five hundred miles! On the same day the command travelled over immense plains, covered almost entirely with salt. In some spots near the river, it had the appearance of being some inches deep. Great numbers of buffalo and wild horses have been seen every day, and many of the former have been killed.

The command, for the whole of this day, (19th,) has been literally marching, or rather breaking its way, through a herd of buffalo. Incredible as it may seem to some of my eastern friends, it is nevertheless a fact, that at some points of our march not less than eight or ten thousand of these noble animals could be seen at a single view. Several times during the day large herds broke their way between the advance guard, which is

generally three or four hundred yards in front, and the main body of the command.

Our camp is supplied with great quantities of meat, which, for flavor and quality, far surpasses the beef of Brighton, or any other market. Not less than a dozen buffalo have been killed and butchered within a mile of camp this evening.

The first range of mountains appears to be covered with low pine timber, and has no snow upon it. The second range is separated from the first by a deep valley of considerable extent. Beyond this valley, mountains are seen, even more distinctly than the first range, rising in "awful grandeur" until their summits are lost in the vapor which surrounds them, while all crevices and excavations upon their sides are filled with eternal snow.

I fear it would not add to my reputation for veracity, should I attempt to make an estimate of the number of buffalo which have this day passed upon the banks of the Platte. Some idea of their number may be formed from the fact that various calculations were made by different officers of the corps, varying from fifty to one hundred thousand!!! Both banks of the Platte have been literally covered with them, and extending back some miles from the shore. Frequently it was impossible to see three hundred yards in advance of the column, as the whole atmosphere was literally filled with a dense cloud of dust by their running.

The timber on the Platte has now become continuous. The growth is principally cotton-wood and box-elder. On the low bottom, adjoining the river, the grazing is fine. The whole country back is a barren waste of sand, with nothing growing upon it but wild sage and scattering patches of buffalo grass.

July 22d, 23d. Marched forty miles up the Platte. Our course lay directly towards the mountains. On the evening of the 23d, we encamped within a short distance of the point where the Platte emerges from the mountains. The day is cloudy, and the wind directly from the mountains. Towards evening the tops of the mountains were observed to be covered with snow, and there was every indication that there had been a severe snow storm a few miles above us.

Passed about midway between our present and last encampment a large, dry creek, with both its banks studded with heavy timber. Great numbers of these dry creeks have been passed within a few days. They are generally from one to two hundred yards wide and contain no water at their mouths; but by following them back twenty or thirty miles from the river, they are found to assume the character of streams of considerable importance. It is evident, therefore, that in passing over a loose, sandy soil, the water sinks and is lost in it.

But few buffalo have been seen for some days. No doubt they find water in some of the creeks mentioned above, which relieves them from the necessity of coming to the river.

This region of country is abundantly supplied with game. Situated, as it is, directly between the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas, it has been for many years the theatre of most of the petty wars among the different Indian tribes upon the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and it is seldom visited except by war parties; their object being either to steal horses from some party of a neighboring tribe, or to come down in the night upon some unsuspecting trapper or small party of mountain adventurers. They move along as cautiously as possible, never intentionally disturbing the game. Hence the buffalo, wild horse, elk, mountain sheep, antelope, and deer, here rove as lords and tenants of the soil, in comparative security.

July 24th. About seven miles from our last encampment we bid farewell to the Platte, having followed it,

from near its junction with the Missouri to the point where it emerges from the mountain, a distance of nearly six hundred miles.

No buffalo have been seen to-day. Our camp, however, is well supplied with venison. The country between the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas has the appearance of being somewhat broken. The mountains on our right are covered with fine timber. As we are now marching up the valley, these mountains prevent us from seeing the second range, although they are much the highest and can be seen several days' march before the first range becomes visible. On our left, the valley is bounded by a range of hills which rise very abruptly, and are mostly covered with scrub oak and pine.

In the valley there is a much greater variety of timber than on the hills and mountains. Here we see the pine, oak, and two species of cotton-wood, birch, box-elder, cherry, and black alder, growing side by side. The soil is dry and sandy, producing but little grass.

Near the point where we left the Platte we passed a large creek running into that stream. This creek has heretofore had no name; but, from the circumstance of some specimens of beautiful crystal being found in its bed, the officer of the day gave it the name of "Crystal Creek."

Marched eighteen miles up a beautiful valley. On our right, the Rocky Mountains were seen towering to an immense height, and presenting a prospect at once beautiful and sublime. On our left, and extending along nearly parallel with the mountains, there were hills or rather huge piles of rocks, rising in some places to a great height, and covered with scrub-oak and pine. Through the valley, and about midway between the mountains and hills, a clear and beautiful stream of water flows. It is called "Beaver Creek," from the number of beaver which live about it. This is the left hand and longest fork of "Crystal Creek," and serves as a guide in passing over from the Platte to the Arkansas river. The grazing in this valley is fine, especially on the low grounds. Game, with the exception of buffalo, is very plenty. Nine or ten deer were killed after we encamped this evening.

July 26th. Marched twenty-five miles over a country which, for beauty and variety of scenery, I verily believe would not suffer by a comparison with the mountains of Switzerland, or any other country. Our course lay through this same beautiful valley mentioned yesterday, sometimes approaching within less than half a mile of the foot of the mountains, on our right; at others, verging off two or three miles. On our left the valley is bounded by immense piles of rock, thrown together in all shapes and forms, which the most fruitful imagination could paint; sometimes forming frightful precipices having the appearance of half a mountain standing alone, while the other half has been removed; at other points, columns of native rock could be seen, rearing their lofty heads, like spires from the midst of a populous city, to the height of some hundred feet; at other points, natural arches were formed through mountains of rock, which, for grandeur and magnificence, must forever stand proof, "as strong as holy writ," of the insignificance of art when compared with the stupendous works of Nature's God.

On the side of the valley next the mountains, numbers of streams of water gush from beneath, or come tumbling down their lofty sides. This water is formed entirely from the melting of the snow upon the mountains, as it never has been known to rain on the lofty peaks. The nights, even where I am now writing, which is in a valley some ten or fifteen miles from the base of the nearest snow-clad mountain, are very cool; probably about mid-night the temperature of the atmosphere is not much above freezing point. Upon the tops of the highest peaks, water congeals every night through the summer, to the thickness of half an inch, and frequently more.

This day we passed the dividing ridge between the waters of the Platte and Arkansas. Both of these great rivers head near each other in the mountains, by numerous little streams. The one falls into the Missouri,

six hundred miles above St. Louis; the other into the Mississippi, six hundred miles below that city. From the point where "Beaver Creek" issues from the mountains, to the head waters of the "Fontaine qui bouille," on which we are now encamped, is not more than fifty yards. The former runs into the Platte, the latter into the Arkansas.

F.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

TO THE HON. MR. HAWES, M. C.

SIR:—When one charged with the responsible duties of a legislator forgets the nature of the trust which he holds for the commonwealth, and instead of consulting the common interests alone, endeavors to procure the enactment of laws of a purely local tendency, which, whilst they momentarily affect one portion of the country favorably, bear at the same time prejudicially upon others, and in the end, become of permanent disadvantage to the whole—when one vested with the authority of a statesman narrows down his views to the attainment of some object of petty ambition, instead of following out an enlarged and liberal system of policy, by "giving up to party what was meant for mankind;"—when one clothed in the invulnerable armor of a representative of the people's sovereignty becomes so lost to a proper sense of the dignified attitude in which he has been placed by his constituents, as under the cover of the ægis of their majesty to let fly, with an irresponsible and unsparing hand, the shafts of personal invective against individuals, or classes of his fellow citizens, there is a point where neither the exercise of charity, which supposes honest motives in all, nor the forbearance to which even the prejudices of well meaning ignorance are entitled, nor the respect of silence due to those whose power is thus abused and misdirected, can any longer be classed as virtues; and that point is, when wrong-headedness, the result at first of ignorance, is persevered in through sheer obstinacy, in spite of the weight of testimony of the most respectable and impartial witnesses against the errors and folly of such a course.

With your career, sir, as a legislator and a statesman, I have nothing to do. That is a subject which must rest for examination in the hands of your legitimate judges, your own constituents. If they are satisfied with your reply to the question, What have you performed to merit their confidence and support? it would certainly ill become any one to call in question the fitness or justice of their sovereign decision. But, sir, there is one part of your course on the floor of Congress for which you are amenable to even a more powerful tribunal than theirs—that of public opinion—and that is, when disregarding what is due to the feelings and characters of individuals, you voluntarily place yourself without the pale of those privileges, with which, for the wisest of purposes, the constitution of your country has surrounded those charged with the care of her most vital interests, and, with a reckless contempt of common justice, or the most ordinary forms of courtesy, permit yourself to indulge in a freedom of language, unjustifiable under almost any circumstances—most uncalled for under the present—language which would be unbecoming in the mouth of any man—and is entirely misplaced in that of one claiming the standing of a gentleman.

The conduct against which exception is here particularly taken, consists in that petty system of vituperation in which, from time to time, you have been pleased to indulge with respect to the graduates of the Military Academy, and the Institution itself. So long as these attacks were directed against the latter, however unfairly conducted, no pen in the Army, it may be confidently asserted, would have come forth to repel them. Such a means of defence would hardly have been called for in any case, and still less after the contemptuous treatment that the report, of which you are the reputed father, met with from the House of Representatives. But, when ceasing to confine yourself to what is a legitimate

subject of open investigation, the affairs of an institution of the people, you endeavor to assail it indirectly, by an attack upon those who have come from within its walls,—when you resort to means, to effect your purpose, which every ingenuous mind would spurn—when you so far forget the dignity of your own station, as to insult the good sense of your unwilling hearers, by descending to the lowest resource of weakness in argument,—the dealing in puerile common places against professions, when such exhibitions of bad taste are persevered in, maugre the silent marks of disapprobation with which they are received, it then becomes the duty of every man, sensibly alive to the standing of his profession in the eyes of his fellow citizens, to meet them in the only way which their intrinsic merit deserves, by allowing you to flounder about and drown yourself in your own muddy stream,—and such certainly would have been the course pursued by the writer of this notice, had he not felt that something more was due to the honorable body of which you are a member, and to the highly respectable class of constituents whose *political* representative you are.

I appeal, sir, to every member of your own community, whether they can bear you out in the ill-tempered remarks that you have thought fit to indulge in on the floor of Congress, respecting the graduates of the Military Academy, who are now in Florida. I appeal to any honest man among your constituents, whether such remarks are consonant with the commonest principles of justice and fairness, between man and man. I make not this appeal to the public, but bring it to your own home, and address it to the bosoms of the candid of your own neighborhood. I appeal from Mr. Hawes, the legislator, dressed in the irresponsibility of "a little brief authority," to Mr. Hawes, the private citizen, to know whether such a course is even manly.

I have indeed mistaken the chivalrous character of the sons of the west, if there beats one heart amongst them which feels any thing but disgust in reading your ill-timed remarks, as reported in the *Globe*.

Who are they, against whom these sarcasms were uttered? The events are but of yesterday. The bloody tale is still fresh in the memory of all. Even—

"Now the pale maiden weeps her lover's fall;
On their lost sire distracted orphans call;
The widow's wail, the frantic mother's moan,
Blends with each shriek, and deepens every groan."

Scarcely has the earth had time to drink up the blood of the victims of the Withlacoochee, the cheeks of the mother, the widow, and the sister, are still moist with the tears of affliction, the upbraiding cry of the orphan, left without provision or a home, to the cold charities of the world, by a country in whose service the father's heart's blood was gallantly poured forth, is yet ringing in our ears, when a father, a husband, perhaps a son and brother, the representative of a portion of that people, in whose defence the sacrifice was made, rises in his seat in the great councils of the nation, and not only refuses relief to the sufferers, but recklessly tramples upon the most sacred feelings of humanity by a cowardly insult of the dead. Is this generous? Is it just? Is it human?

But I would ask, why are the events of Florida laid to the charge of the graduates of the Military Academy? The gallant and unfortunate Dade was not a graduate, neither is General Clinch. The untoward expedition of Gaines was not planned by a graduate. The Secretary of War is not one of its graduates, and it is known that the present General-in-chief could not establish a claim to be ranked among them. Scott, honored and respected as he truly is, by every true soldier, for the zeal and ability with which he has advanced military science in our army, is not a graduate; and in fact there is hardly an officer above the grade of a captain at this moment with the troops on that expedition who was ever within the walls of the school. What then, may I again ask, is to be laid to the charge of the graduates in this affair? In what duty have they been wanting there? Who were the victims of the Withlacoochee butchery? Four

of them were mere boys, hardly yet habituated to the strange feeling of their epaulettes. Did they turn their backs upon their foe? Did they evince any unmanly signs of dismay in the awful moment when death was inevitable? What was the conduct of the privates under their charge? Read the simple statement of almost the only eye-witness of that massacre who escaped! Read the official relation of those who gathered up the remains on the bloody field of action. "The officers and men were found lying side by side as they were successively shot down." Where, sir, is there another instance on record of more confidence shown by the common soldier in his commanders than in this? Is it necessary to tell you, or any man, sir, how this delicate plant confidence is nurtured and brought to maturity, as we see it exhibited in this case?

In General Clinch's action, who were the sufferers? Let his own bulletin bear witness. In the *leaguer* of General Gaines we find two officers alone, both graduates, among the injured. The gallant Izard, than whom a truer soldier never bared his breast in his country's defence, fell a victim to his own gallantry, and was found, where every comrade would have looked for him, on the battle ground of the advanced guard. If these, sir, are the deeds of old women, may Providence, in its wisdom, always inspire our men with a portion of such weakness.

It is painful, sir, to every soldier of proper sensibilities, to vaunt the deeds even of a comrade to the private citizen. But what alternative is now left to the graduates after the repeated illiberal attacks made upon them in both houses of Congress, when no one upon those floors volunteers one word in their defence? The care of the reputation of the living may be well left to themselves, but it is a holy duty to shield the character of the gallant dead from the unmerited aspersions of those who are craven enough in spirit to attack their ashes. Our military academy dates but of yesterday, and yet the deeds of the children, though still in their childhood, may be cited without any fear of disgracing their Alma Mater. The events of our last struggle with England, are now nearly effaced from the recollection of the present generation, and are seldom reverted to, except to manufacture some political hero; still at that early period of its infancy, there are names whose memory the soldier loves to cherish. Those of Wood and Gibson are connected with the best defence, and one of the most gallant deeds of the war,—the siege and sortie of Fort Erie. They both fell in leading on their columns against the enemy's trenches. Besides these, the rolls of the school bear the names of several others who but exchanged the walls of their Alma Mater for the short shrift and hasty burial of the battle field.

It was my intention, sir, in commencing this notice, to reply only to your uncalled for and unjust attacks upon the conduct of the graduates of the Military Academy as a class. As I have already stated, attacks on a profession, as such, are always unmerited, seldom resorted to but by the puerile, and bear the vulgar stamp of wretched bad taste; and they are, therefore, generally beneath the notice of any man belonging to the profession. But as agitation on the subject of the Military Academy seems a favorite topic with you, I, for one, am willing to go all lengths with you in agitating: fearless, as the great O'Connell himself, to whose school, sir, I take it you belong, of the consequences. It is not that I hope to enlighten you; a glimpse at your very fair report on this matter, precludes any reasonable expectation of this kind; but simply from a wish that my humble remarks may assist your own respectable constituents to form a proper estimate of the value to be placed on the words of their representative. In taking this course, sir, I doubtless may be censured by some friend of the institution, who may deem it best to let the matter rest; but I trust that I shall be pardoned in dissenting from this view of the subject. I am one of those whose battle-cry is, GIVE THE PEOPLE LIGHT: and Heaven, I hope, will forgive me, if in this I err; but I sometimes do almost think that they would see better were they less dazzled by the glare of their own popu-

lar luminaries; and that they would walk with a more unerring step if they trusted more to their own powers of discernment, and less to the guidance of those who style themselves their friends.

What is the Military Academy with your own favorite *addendum ad captandum* for western ears in the state of New York? What is a cadet?

The first we are told is a hot-bed of aristocracy, devoted purely to the purposes of educating the scions of our nascent nobility, the sons of members of Congress, and other public servants—that it supports the rich man's son at the expense of the poor man's; and that the latter has no more chance of getting into it than the former into Heaven—that it is consuming the very vitals of the country, by the enormous sums appropriated to keep it up—that the vast majority of its pupils either do not get through it, or resign soon after from the Army if they do,—and that its effects are no where seen nor felt.

As to the cadet, he is a wasp-waisted vampyre, to borrow the elegant phraseology of a public dinner toast,—a small species of political leech, applied to suck out some of the surplus revenue of the plethoric body politic,—a thing with nothing to do but to arrange his stiff stock every five minutes, and hold himself straight.

Now, sir, these definitions would seem to a sober man the merest wantonness of a disordered brain; yet in earnest truth you know that notorious currency has been given to them for electioneering purposes; that those who have used them, have done so with a full appearance of thorough conviction as to their accuracy; and what is worse, they have found credence among the crowd, for honest men are but too frequently the most credulous. To meet such extremely absurd statements by the mere relation of facts, seems almost as vain as the Quixotism of tilting against a windmill; for unfortunately, when a story once gains credence with the mass, the greater the absurdity, the greater becomes the difficulty of correcting the errors of those whom it has misled; but the cause of truth demands that efforts should be made to gain at least a fair and dispassionate hearing in a case which thus far has been tried and adjudged at the bar of prejudice, upon charges preferred by those whose sole interest, it seems, was to mislead the minds of others.

What is the true statement of the character of those who have gained admittance to the Military Academy? The appointments, it is well known, are made each year according to the ratio of representation of each state and territory; the object being to keep at the school a fair representation from every part of the Union. These appointments, it is also well known, are made solely upon the nomination of the delegations from each state; the President and the Secretary of War, for obvious reasons, both refraining from any other action than their sanction to the choice of the delegation. If abuses, therefore, exist in the manner of making the appointments, it is to their immediate representatives that the people should look, for they have the power to obviate them. If members of Congress make use of the opportunity thus placed in their hands, solely for their own, immediate interests, to the detriment of the rights or claims of others, more is the shame and pity that so high a station should be prostituted to so ignoble a purpose. But even granting that some do use the power intrusted to them for the common benefit solely for their own, does this establish the fact of the aristocratic tendency of the Institution? Are the sons of men deemed most worthy of confidence by their fellow citizens, more likely to be aristocratic than those of any other? Ought the sons of such men, upon any principles of common justice, to be debarred from the benefits of any institution of their country? But it is far from true that the sons of those persons are sent to the school to the exclusion of others. The printed public documents of Congress have put this matter at rest, as the silence of the opponents of the institution on this point but too well attests.

The writer of this notice is surely at a loss to say what meaning in the present day is attached to the word

aristocratic. If it means an institution in which some enjoy privileges from which others are excluded, then is the representation to Congress as much an aristocracy as the Military Academy, for both are based on the same principles of selection; all cannot be members of Congress, all cannot be cadets. If it means that only certain classes of citizens of the republic are admitted to the benefits of the institution, the term is wholly inapplicable here, for those who have endeavored most to get up this odious outcry against the school, know that the rich and poor are equally admitted into it; that poverty, so far from being a disqualification, is a plea which when coupled with undoubted individual merit, is the surest road to a successful application. It were here invidious to mention particular instances, and I have many, very many, in my mind's eye at this moment, which, unless the courtesy due to the feelings of private persons prevented my dragging their names before the public, would at once show how very false is such an assertion; but, sir, upon this point I fearlessly challenge the strictest scrutiny; let a committee of investigation be appointed by Congress, and let every graduate of the Academy be interrogated, or addressed by letter, and I, for one, feel willing to place the future existence of the institution on the issue of this investigation alone.

But again, sir, suppose the rich were excluded from the school: suppose, as was proposed by an honorable member on your floor, that a boy, to gain admittance into it, were forced to prove the poverty of his family, in what would this change the aristocratic feature of exclusive privilege? Is there any soil so barren upon which a mushroom nobility cannot be raised by a grant of exclusive privilege?

If, sir, there is one feature in the operation of this school which more than any other entitles it to the confidence and patronage of the people, it is the one, that all classes of our fellow citizens, from all corners of the republic, are there brought together, and educated, at a period of life when the heart is most susceptible of generous and noble feelings, and forms those ties of social brotherhood, which, after a long career in the heartless ways of the world, death alone dissolves. At what other school, among all our large institutions, is the influence of wealth and rank so little felt? The poor boy here receives an education when his poverty would either entirely exclude him from every other celebrated college, or else would cause his admittance under all the discouragements of eleemosynary disqualifications, subjecting him either to the degradation of courting and flattering those whose wealth gives them greater means of enjoyment, or else of becoming a kind Paria among these superior castes, whilst pursuing his own humble career, unnoticed and unknown, until the energies of a superior mind, if he is of nature's own gifted ones, enables him to soar above the grovelling votaries of Plutus. This assertion, sir, is no exaggerated statement,—*you know it to be true*,—and so must every reflecting man in this country, who has given the subject one moment's thought. If proof be asked for it, I appeal to the honest statements of every administration, and to every candid member of Congress, from the foundation of the school to the present day.

I, sir, have known the nephew of Andrew Jackson pass through the school with distinguished honors, when no one thought of the uncle, but as the gallant general who had done the state some service. I have known a protégé of the same Andrew Jackson, when at the very pinnacle of his power, to be received into the school with the recommendations from him which a father's solicitude would prompt for a son, and in a few short months have seen the protected sent from the school. I have seen a son of a General-in-chief put down a class lower whilst his own father was the presiding officer of the Board of Visitors for that examination, when the son of the tailor of the cadets was placed at the head of the same class. I have seen a son of Henry Clay, when the father was "the observed of all observers," sent from the school, and another son retrieve the honor of the name, by bearing off the highest honors of his class, when the father had lost all political power, but

hat of which nothing can rob him,—the well earned name of a profound statesman, and of the greatest of American orators. I have marked this promising son of a distinguished sire, struggle side by side, in the race of honorable ambition, and praiseworthy rivalry, with a New-England ploughboy, whose life, until he was admitted into the Military Academy, had alternated between the humble labors of the plough and rake in the summer, and of the country school in the winter, and with a generous son of the south, who, too poor to bear the expenses of the luxury of an ordinary conveyance, walked from his native state to the seat of government to ask for his appointment. Nor are these anomalous cases; they are the habitual every-day operations of this hot-bed of aristocracy. If, sir, there is one institution in our country, which, in its practical results, more than any other, inculcates the truly democratical doctrine of thorough contempt for all the adventitious advantages of wealth and fortune, and proclaims the innate nobility of individual merit, it is this same Military Academy; for here alone the poor boy feels that a man is but a man, and that native talent, with good conduct, are true sources of real respectability.

To the objection which has been urged against the Academy, that its graduates monopolize the commissions in the army to the exclusion of all other classes of citizens, it may be replied, that the same objection might be urged against every other institution requiring peculiar qualifications in its members. The same reasons which operated in fixing the conditions of eligibility of members of Congress, have also operated in fixing those of the pupils, who are admitted to this school. In the one case, certain attainments and experience are supposed necessary for the station; in the other, the individual is selected at that period of life when the mental faculties are best adapted to receive that instruction, and to acquire those habits which are indispensable in the formation of an intelligent and efficient corps of officers. There is no law nor regulation, except the usage of service for some years back, which excludes other citizens than graduates from being commissioned into the army. It has merely become a question of expediency, and in some degree of justice, whether individuals, specially educated by the government for a particular profession, have not a better claim to it than others have whose attainments, from the nature of things, must be of an inferior order to theirs. Let it be borne in mind that a cadet is nothing but a warrant officer, holding an intermediate rank between the non-commissioned and commissioned officers; and that his education at the Military Academy is nothing more than a necessary training to qualify him to perform in a more efficient manner the duties of the higher military stations to which he will some day be called.

This rule of service, it is true, seems to bear hardly on another highly respectable class of the Army—the non-commissioned officers; and the writer, for one, would be very much obliged to any one who would point out a remedy for it during peace. In time of war this class will take care of itself. Although eminently respectable in the duties they are called on to fill with their companies, there are but few non-commissioned officers in our service who have made those acquirements which are now deemed essential in forming a good officer; and this is owing simply to the fact that the demand for talent and acquirement in all other spheres of action is so much greater, and so much better remunerated than in the Army, that men, even with a tolerable education, will not enter it in a subordinate capacity; and indeed it is the writer's opinion that the youth of our country could not be induced to educate themselves suitably at their own expense, to gain the miserable position in life at present held out to the officers of the Army. France is almost the only country in Europe where the private soldier has a fair opportunity of rising to the highest military grades, as was well expressed by one of her sovereigns in an address to the Army, when he reminded the soldiers that each man carried the baton of a field marshal in his knapsack. But this state of the French army arises from

causes which are inoperative in ours during peace. In France the army is recruited by a conscription, embracing her youth, from eighteen upwards, of all classes and all professions. This of itself throws a mass of intelligence into the ranks not to be met with in any other service recruited on different principles; but independently of this, there is attached to each regiment a regimental school, which is organized somewhat in the same way as the higher military schools, at which the common soldier receives an instruction in the theory of his profession which enables him to enter with success on the higher grades, and to compete with credit with the pupils from the special schools. Length of service, soldier-like deportment, and brilliant actions in the field, are not alone sufficient to obtain an officer's epaulettes in the French service; but to these must be added certain positive acquirements in science and literature; and if the candidate for promotion cannot produce these, he will be rewarded with crosses of honor, or other outward marks of distinction, ever the meed of the brave man, but nothing farther. The experience of this warlike nation has taught her that something more is necessary for command than mere personal daring, or a thorough acquaintance with the minutiae of a private soldier's duties.

As to the current annual expenses of the institution, let them be fairly stated by a comparison with other public establishments. We are told by Col. R. M. Johnson, in the report of the Military Committee on this same vexed question, that they are not above the cost of a first-rate frigate. Is this an enormous expenditure for one of the first nations of the earth in providing suitably educated persons for the wants of its entire military establishments?

It cannot be denied, nor does the writer of this notice consider it as a bad feature of the effects of an education at the Military Academy, that many of its graduates resign from the Army to enter into civil life. On the contrary, he regards the country itself a gainer, if such an expression may be used, when the sphere of usefulness of any one of its citizens becomes enlarged. The education received by the cadet eminently qualifies him to be of great service as a militia officer; it fits him for the duties of a civil engineer; and the more distinguished graduates are perhaps better qualified than most of the graduates of our other colleges for the stations of professors of the scientific branches, both on account of the exclusive attention paid to these subjects at the school, and from distinguished cadets being yearly detailed to act as instructors of the classes below them.

We therefore find throughout the Union, graduates employed on most of the works of internal improvement; we find them filling professors' chairs in many of our most respectable colleges; and strange as it may sound to many, our Military Academy has furnished the pulpit with some twenty or more ministers of the gospel, who are ranked among their brethren neither as the least zealous, nor the least endowed of that most respectable class of our citizens. In all these stations it is believed that entire satisfaction has, with very few exceptions, been given by the graduates to their employers; and that the title of a West Point graduate is a good letter of introduction to obtain them.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the Geneva N. Y. Gazette.

NAVAL ORGANIZATION BILL.—This bill was reported to have passed to its second reading in the Senate, many weeks ago, and we expected that it would be speedily taken up again and become a law.

We have conversed on the subject with no intelligent man who did not heartily approve it. We thought at first that it should have been headed "Reorganization Bill;" but a little reflection has satisfied us that Mr. Southard has given it no misnomer. The necessity of some change in the organization,—we beg pardon, we should say condition of the navy, is glaringly apparent. While we are wrangling about the disposal of the surplus money of an overflowing treasury, we are disappointing

the laudable ambition of our naval officers, and thus stifling the very breath of their life as professional men, by a system which, if unchanged, will, in future, require them to serve *eighteen years* as junior officers, and then a *quarter of a century* as lieutenants, before they can rise to the rank of master commandant. But the hard pressure of our system upon individuals, is of no consequence compared with the mischief which is wrought upon the efficiency of our navy, which, even in peace, is so vitally important in protecting our immense commerce, defending our neutrality, &c. &c. In ordinary cases, a man must serve as a subordinate until he is *sixty years old* before he is entitled to the command of a sloop of war!

We know there was formerly, and there may still be, to a limited extent, a vulgar prejudice against the name of *Admiral*, as savoring of aristocracy. This arose from associating the word with the British "Lords of the Admiralty," and with the circumstance that some of the British admirals are noblemen; but if it be unjust and absurd, it ought to be abandoned. The title of admiral is as strictly an *official title* as that of judge, and the prejudice of which we are speaking, should lead us to abolish our courts of justice, because, forsooth, in England many of the judges are styled, "Lords." *Admiral*, in the navy of other countries, answers to *General* in the army, and is just as harmless, and just as democratic a designation. We are sure that none will suspect us of meaning to advocate anti-republican measures; and we are free to confess, that we deem this prejudice too childish to influence sensible men. It may be urged against the bill, that the admirals would be created from the oldest post-captains, and thus the command of fleets, at critical junctures, be thrown into the hands of men who, from extreme age, are rendered superannuated and imbecile. Inconveniences doubtless arise, sometimes, from the rights given and the duties imposed by a regular gradation of rank according to the dates of commissions; but these would be in no degree increased, by the creation of admirals. He who, as senior captain, commands his juniors, would have the same power as admiral, and no more. It may be said too, that the board of navy commissioners must of course be made up of admirals. Why of course! That board is a mere advising committee, to aid the Secretary of the Navy in his labors, and the younger post-captains may be selected, and often have been. If it be asked, what will be gained by giving an empty title to the seven oldest post-captains, a majority of whom are nearly or quite seventy years of age? We answer, you foster that *love of honorable distinction* which is the very *soul* of the service. Why do young men attach themselves to it? Is it not from this love, and this *alone*? They are, almost without exception, such young men as have the means of receiving a generous education, and of engaging in business or the civil professions, with as fair prospects as any in the country. As citizens, they might acquire wealth and political advancement, all which other men covet and obtain. As naval officers, they must be supported in part from their own property, while they are learning their profession; and when they become lieutenants, must be contented with a pay which barely furnishes a decent support to themselves and families. They are obliged when abroad, to appear in such a manner as will not disgrace their country; and in order to do this, they must exercise an economy as strict as that which, in feudal times, was sometimes used by the upper servants of noble houses in straitened circumstances, "to keep up the respectability of the family." They are besides obliged to pass their lives in becoming familiarly acquainted with an art, a proficiency in which we landmen cannot at all appreciate; but on the minutest point of which, victory in a naval battle must often depend. To master seamanship, they must spend years of indefatigable application and laborious experience; and, however accurate may be their knowledge of their profession, they do not, on that account, gain, like the lawyer, among their countrymen a flattering reputation for great talents. A naval officer is mainly debarred from the comforts of domestic life, and

the acquisition of wealth is out of the question. After a life shortened by repeated changes of climate and mode of living, or cut suddenly off by some one of the ten thousand accidents to which he is exposed, or sacrificed in the battles of his country, is it too great a meed that the title of admiral should be inscribed on his tombstone, and that only if, by a rare chance, he live to be old? Are the skill and valor of such men as Hull and Rodgers, unworthy of this poor reward? Have we so soon learned to undervalue those deeds of daring, of which, during the last war, we boasted so much—and which, more than any thing else, gave us a name and respect among the nations of the earth?

But, after all, the most important part of the bill is that which secures to the country the services of our officers, as commanders, at that period of life when alone they can be vigorous and useful; and stops for ever the reiterated and just complaints of the intolerable slowness of promotions. We have not time to speak of the details of the bill. They appear to us to be judicious, making a sufficient but not excessive provision for the force we must always keep in commission, and yet, giving us the *matériel* from which to officer any number of ships we shall be likely to need in case of war. We sincerely hope that the bill will be taken up on an early day, by both Houses of Congress, and passed; and we believe it will, if the talking mania, which has raged so fiercely in those honorable bodies, should subside in season.

It ought to be recorded, to the lasting honor of Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, that on receiving the late requisition of Gen. Gaines for troops, he applied to the Union Bank at Nashville for funds to fit out the volunteers, and proposed to pledge the whole of his real and personal estate for the re-payment of the loan. The Bank, however, no less generous than himself, declined receiving the proffered security, and authorized him to check for whatever sum he might deem necessary.—*Louisville Journal*.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1836.

MR. ROBINS asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to authorize the officers of the Marine Corps, while engaged in actual service, to receive the allowances to which they are entitled by the act of June 30, 1834; which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MR. WHITE submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a site and building an arsenal at or near Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

MR. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill providing for the increase of the medical staff of the army; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, the collection of materials, and the commencement of certain fortifications, was taken up; the question being on Mr Benton's motion to strike out 100,000 dollars for fortifications for Salem, Massachusetts, and insert "for fortifications at Salem, Massachusetts, 75,000 dollars annually for two years."

MR. WEBSTER addressed the Senate in opposition to the system of making appropriations in advance: after which, the question was taken, and the amendment was rejected by the following vote: yeas 17, nays 21.

On motion of Mr BENTON, the bill was further amended by increasing the appropriations for fortifications at Federal Point, North Carolina, from 12,000 to 18,000, and for fortifications at Fort St. Philip, from 77,800 to 100,000 dollars.

MR. BENTON then submitted amendments making the appropriations for two years, instead of one, for New Bedford, Massachusetts, New London, Connecticut, Soller's

Flats, and Fort Barancas, the questions on which were severally put, and rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, was taken as follows:

The first question was on concurring in the amendment making the appropriations for fortifications at Penobscot Bay, 75,000 dollars annually for two years, instead of 100,000 dollars, as in the bill.

This amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 21.

The question was next taken on making the appropriations for fortifications at Kennebec, \$—annually for two years, instead of 100,000 dollars as in the bill, and also rejected by the following vote: yeas 19, nays 22.

The amendment for fortifications at Portland 75,000 dollars per annum for two years, instead of 100,000 dollars, and for Portsmouth, 150,000 dollars per annum for two years, instead of 200,000 dollars, were also rejected.

The remainder of the amendments made in committee, were then concurred in.

Mr. PRESTON then moved to strike out the appropriations for fortifications at Kennebec. He had made this motion, he said, when there was not a full Senate, and it was rejected. He wished now that the Senate was full, to try the principle, whether appropriations should be made where there were no plans or estimates.

After some remarks from Messrs. Preston and Crittenden, this motion was rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, May 26.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented, at the request of his colleague, (who is detained at home by the severe indisposition of his son,) memorials, one from sundry citizens of Buffalo, New York, and one from sundry citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PRESTON presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Washington on the same subject, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee.

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, the collection of materials, and the commencement of certain fortifications, was read the third time and passed.

FRIDAY, May 27.

Mr. ROBINSON, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the inspection, mustering and payment of volunteers and militia when called into service; which was read twice and referred.

Mr. BENTON submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, that the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any increase or improvement of organization is needed in the ordnance corps.

Mr. PRESTON moved that the Senate take up the bill for increasing the medical staff of the army; which motion was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

TUESDAY, May 31.

The following bills were read the third time and passed.

The bill to reward the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli; and the bill to establish a depot of arms on the western frontier of Missouri.

The bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States was taken up, and after a brief explanation from Mr. Benton, at a late hour of the day, was passed over informally.

THURSDAY, June 2.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate and establish the navy ration; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Lieut. Colonel Kearney.

FRIDAY, June 3.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Senate, an increase or re-organization of the Ordnance corps is necessary. The reply of the President is in the affirmative, and refers to a report of the Secretary of War on the subject.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HUBBARD, in pursuance of a notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the relief of General Eleazer W. Ripley; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on pensions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 24, 1836.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. Mann of New York in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1836."

The question pending being the motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG to amend the bill by inserting an item of 700,000 dollars, for the armament of the fortifications, and the amendment of Mr. Mercer thereto, "authorizing the President of the United States to expend so much of said sum as he may deem expedient for the purpose of establishing a national foundry for cannon."

Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House at length.

Mr. ALLAN of Kentucky, then obtained the floor, and expressed a wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIR said no amendment would be in order, until the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer,) to the amendment of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) was first disposed of.

Mr. MERCER then withdrew his amendment to enable the gentleman from Kentucky to submit his proposition.

Mr. ALLAN then moved, as an amendment, an additional section to the bill of great length:

Being a general reduction of salaries of officers of the Government.

Mr. ANTHONY inquired if the amendment was in order?

The CHAIR decided that it was not. The subject of the proposition was not embraced in the order of the 26th of January; and it was also out of order on another ground, because it did not appertain to the subject then under consideration.

Mr. ALLAN then proceeded to address the committee at length on the subject of his amendment. When Mr. A concluded his remarks, Mr. Ingersoll obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Graves, who moved that the committee rise, which motion was rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL then addressed the House at length.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Hall of Vermont, Beaumont, and Jenifer.

Mr. EVERETT then moved to amend the amendment pending for 700,000 dollars for the armament of the fortifications by reducing the sum to 300,000 dollars, which after some remarks by Messrs. Cambreleng, Wise, Mercer, and Phillips, was lost.

Mr. GRANGER moved to reduce the sum to 500,000 dollars; lost.

The amendment of Mr. Cambreleng was then agreed to.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, then moved a variety of amendments to the bill; others were also moved by other gentlemen, some of which were agreed to and others rejected.

At about half past 12 o'clock the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House, and they were ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

A bill from the Senate to authorize the appointment of additional Paymaster was taken up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SATURDAY, May 26.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution referring the papers, &c. in the case of Mervine P. Mix, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of carrying into effect an act of Congress passed heretofore; which was agreed to.

THURSDAY, June 2.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Captain John Downes; read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to ascertain as far as practicable, and to report to this House during the first week of the next session, the practicability

of establishing a navy yard at or near Great Barn Island, in the straits called East river, which connects Long Island sound with New York bay; the comparative advantages and disadvantages of that site and the site of the navy yard at the Wallabout on Long Island, for the purposes of a navy yard: the expense of erecting the works recommended by Col. Baldwin at the Wallabout, according to the plan presented by that engineer; the expense of a dry dock at each of the above positions; the expense of purchasing the necessary quantity of land, and erecting buildings of equal convenience with those now owned by the United States at the Wallabout; and the probable amount for which the lands, buildings and other property of the United States at the Wallabout might be disposed of, if offered for sale; which, under the rule, lies over one day for consideration.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON then asked the consent of the House to move to go into Committee of the Whole, for half an hour only, on the bill to provide for the appointment of three additional paymasters of the army. Objection being made, Mr. J. moved a suspension of the rule, which was lost. Mr. McKay moved to set apart to-morrow, from 11 till 12 o'clock, for the same purpose; lost.

Mr. SPEIGHT rose to ask the House to take up the bill to establish a marine hospital at Ocracoke bar, in the State of North Carolina. The motion was objected to; and a motion by Mr. S. to suspend the rules for the purpose, was lost.

FRIDAY, June 3.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies over one day for consideration:

Resolved, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of purchasing for the army and navy of the United States the right to use the Rev. Henry Reid's improved Truss.

On motion of Mr. JARVIS, the resolution reported by him, yesterday from the same committee, was taken up:

Mr. DICKERSON moved to amend the same by inserting after the words "New York bay," the following: "also at Perth Amboy, and Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey." Mr. D. explained that it would be better to extend the inquiry to three points than to confine it to one. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

SATURDAY, June 4.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate to reward the captors of the Tripolitan frigate Philadelphia; read twice and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same Committee, also reported from the Senate the bill to provide for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette in 1824, with the recommendation that the same do not pass, and moved that it be laid on the table; agreed to.

Mr. HUNTSMAN presented certain resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Washington City and the District of Columbia, praying that Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas; and moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for placing at the disposal of the Governor of the State of Missouri, for the use of that State, cannon, carriages, and all the necessary implements and appendages thereto, complete for the field, for two companies of light artillery, to be used as aforesaid, so long as the western border of said State shall continue to be the abode of numerous Indian tribes.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, June 15.

ARMY.—Lt. J. A. Chambers, Col. Henry Dodge, 2, Lt. A. R. Hetzel, Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, Lt. F. L. Jones, Lt. J. L. Locke, 3, Maj. T. C. Legate, Lt. D. Ruggles, Maj. — Smith, Maj. T. F. Smith, Capt. C. M. Thuston, Lt. C. A. Waite.

NAVY.—Lieut. C. H. Bell, Lieut. T. A. Dornin, Lt. John Graham, 2, Capt. Lawrence Kearny, Lieut. W. H. Kennon, Lt. Com. W. Ramsay, 6, John J. Thuston.

MARINE CORPS.—Lt. Geo. H. Territt.

WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 16, 1836.

By a letter from Fort Gibson, under date of the 10th May, we learn that Gen. Gaines had ordered six companies of the 7th Infantry from that post to Fort Towson, together with the three companies of Dragoons there, and those at Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. G's order was received at Fort Gibson on the 1st May, by express from Natchitoches, via Forts Towson and Coffee. Gen. Arbuckle having left that post on the 20th April, to proceed to Natchitoches, where he had been ordered while Gen. Gaines was in Florida, Lieut. Col. Whistler, who was in command, despatched an express on the 2d to Fort Leavenworth, with Gen. G's order, and ordered the squadron of Dragoons at Fort Gibson, to proceed with the least possible delay to Fort Towson: and on the 3d he ordered the six companies of Infantry, under Bvt. Major Birch to the same place. On the 5th, the companies of Infantry left, and on the 8th, the squadron of Dragoons.

On the 6th, Gen. Arbuckle returned, having proceeded no farther than Little Rock, where ascertaining that Gen. Gaines was at Natchitoches, he determined to retrace his steps. He directed Lt. Col. Whistler to proceed in pursuit of the Infantry, and relieve Bvt. Major Birch, (who was sick,) in the command.

The organization of the Infantry is as follows:—

Lt. Col. Whistler; Adj't S. W. Moore; Ass't Surg. Bailey; Act'g Ass't Com. of Sub., & Qr. Master, Lt. Arden; Comp'y B, Capt. Lee; Comp'y K, Capt. Phillips; Comp'y D, Lieut. Mather; Comp'y I, Lieut. Gatlin; Comp'y G, Lieut. Griffin; Comp'y E, Lieut. Wells; and two hundred and thirty rank and file.

The squadron of Dragoons, composed of Comp'y F, Capt. Trenor; Comp'y E, Capt. Perkins; Comp'y K, Lieut. Vanderveer, and about one hundred and fifty rank and file: Lieut. Grier, Act'g Ass't Commissary and Qr. Master.

The abandoning of Fort Gibson, by the greater portion of the troops, is at this time very inopportune, as the Ki-a-ways, the most warlike of the prairie Indians, are expected there by appointment every day, and it is of much importance to impress them with a high idea of our resources. Such is the habit of thought in the Indian mind, that it will be impossible for the Commissioners to produce the same effect upon them as if the troops were present; it is doubtful if they will ever believe the representations made to them of the force usually kept there. Impressed with an exalted idea of their own importance, they will believe that every preparation which could be made to receive them has been made, and that the statement of a large force having just left the post is fictitious.

Col. S. H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers, with his assistants, Lieut's J. F. Cooper, of the 3d, and S. G. Simmons of the 7th Infantry, arrived at Belfast, Maine, on the 7th inst., to commence the survey of the rail-road route from that place to Quebec.

Both houses of Congress have resolved to adjourn on the 4th of July.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—The following is a copy of the bill, which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, June 8th, by a vote of 146 to 52, to regulate the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized by law to the captains, and first, second, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the first day of April next, to each captain, at the rate of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars per annum; to each first lieutenant, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; to each second lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred dollars per annum; and to each third lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum.

There is no doubt, whatever, we think, but that it will pass the Senate.

Since the reduction of duties, the temptations to smuggle are so much diminished, that the officers of the revenue cutter service derive very little advantage from seizures. It is but just that their services should be adequately recompensed, which they are not at present. The aid rendered by the cutters to vessels in distress, has often been acknowledged, and is deserving of commendation.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The mass of people, who judge of measures only by their results, and who make no calculations or allowances for the difficulties with which a man is beset, and which are frequently beyond his control, have indulged in no little censure against General Scott, and other officers of the regular army, who have had the direction of affairs in Florida.

To be unfortunate or unsuccessful does not always imply want of judgment, or energy, or the neglect of proper measures; but may be the result of fortuitous circumstances. Much should be conceded for former services, and condemnation not too hastily pronounced, upon an officer of long experience and approved courage. We concur in opinion with the Fredericksburg, Virginia, Arena, as expressed in the following paragraph:

"We do not join the clamor, however, against this gallant officer. It is easy for editors, in their elbow chairs, to descant on the war and discuss the plan of the Florida campaign, without knowing any thing of the subject. The difficulties he had to contend with, in the face of the country, the nature of the troops he commanded and of the foe he sought, the want of adequate means of transportation and subsistence—all these obstacles to success are not taken into the account. The naked fact is regarded that he had a large force under him, and did nothing in exterminating the Indians. The very size of his army was an obstacle to success—with half the number he would, probably, have done more. His military talents are unquestionable, and he had every motive to exert them. His failure, however unfortunate for his reputation, was not owing to want of gallantry nor zeal, nor even, we believe, to mistaken views, but to circumstances which he could neither foresee nor control."

Upon a second perusal of the letter to the Hon. Mr. Hawes, we have concluded to publish the whole of it; about one half may be found in the present number, the remainder will be given next week.

Midshipman John G. Tod, whose resignation is announced under the Navy head, was examined by the late Board in Baltimore, and passed in mathematics and navigation.

The bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union have passed both Houses of Congress.

See Army head, for names of the officers of the second regiment of Dragoons, as confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of the lieutenant colonel has not yet been finally acted upon.

Several articles in type are excluded for want of room; some of those in the present number have been lying over for two or three weeks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LATE LIEUT. JAMES F. IZARD.

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. called in consequence of the death of First Lieut. James F. Izard, U. S. Dragoons, Captain Duncan was called to the chair, and Lieut. Thompson appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized and its object stated, the president appointed Lieuts. Moore, Hanly, and Thompson, a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The committee submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

His fellow officers of the Regiment of Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, having received intelligence of the death of First Lieut. James F. Izard, aware of the loss the army has sustained in his fall, and desirous of expressing their high estimation of his character and noble conduct at the time he received his mortal wound, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, sensibly alive to his manly character and moral worth, this meeting regards the death of Lieut. IZARD to the army an irreparable loss—to society a melancholy bereavement.

Resolved That his conduct, before and after receiving his mortal wound, is the highest eulogium which can be passed on Lieut. IZARD.

Resolved, That this meeting sincerely condole with his bereaved family for his untimely fate.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the head quarters of the regiment of dragoons, to his family, and that the editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle, and St. Louis Republican, be requested to publish them.

M. DUNCAN, *Capt. Dragoons.*

B. D. MOORE, *Lt. Dragoons.*

E. STEEN, *Lt. Dragoons.*

B. A. TERRETT, *Lt. Dragoons.*

A. URY, *Lt. Dragoons.*

A. S. MACOMB, *Lt. Dragoons.*

JOHN H. HANLY, *Lt. Dragoons.*

PH. R. THOMPSON, *Lt. and act. Adj. Dragoons.*

B. F. FELLOWES, *Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army.*

JOSEPH V. HAMILTON, *Sutler U. S. Dragoons.*

A. G. MORGAN.

COCKROACHES.

Cruisers in the tropics who have kept wine in bottles must have been frequently annoyed by these troublesome insects destroying the corks; thus admitting the air which acidifies the wine. A simple prevention is within the reach of all on ship-board. It merely consists in packing the bottles in *oakum* instead of straw, which is the article ordinarily employed. Sealing-wax readily melts, and affords no security.

NAVIS.

GENERAL SCOTT.

We observe with extreme regret the unmerited censure, which some of the southern presses are casting upon this gallant officer. Without examining into the causes of the failure of the campaign against the Seminoles, without knowing the difficulties against which he contended, they heap invective upon a brave man, because success does not always crown his efforts. They should remember that this is the first time his countrymen have witnessed his failure, and gratitude for his past services should prevent inconsiderate reproach. They should consider the late period when he was called into the field, the innumerable delays which the inclemency of the season at the north offered to the transportation of the troops, and the indispensable supplies for the army; the interference of others, by which his plans were defeated, and his movements retarded; and the unknown and impracticable country in which he had to operate.—*Washington Globe.*

[Communicated for the Savannah Georgian.]

GEN. SCOTT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is to be regretted that any circumstances should have occurred, which may tend even in the slightest degree to produce unkind feelings between the volunteers and regulars. A recent letter of General Scott's to the Secretary of War appears to have produced some excitement in the south. We think however that a portion of the letter objected to, will bear a different construction from the one generally given. "Three thousand good troops (not volunteers)" were requested. This expression should be taken in connection with other parts of the letter—*nor new regiments of recruits, but the old regiments filled up by enlistments in June and July, so that by December next the whole of them would be in a state of discipline.* The objection to volunteers seems to be no more than the one raised against newly recruited regulars, viz. a want of proper discipline. We are convinced that this was all General Scott meant, particularly as he has frequently been heard to speak in high terms of praise of companies and battalions of volunteers, and that in cases of invasion, in defending their homes and their fire-sides, they would be equal to any troops in the world. To the most common observer, however, it must be palpable that marching through the deserts of Florida and encountering all the fatigues, the hardships, and privations of a soldier's life, is a very different thing. Volunteers are taken from the enjoyments and luxuries of home, to undergo in a distant land, difficulties which they are entirely unacquainted with, and which their previous lives have not fitted them to endure. The ardor which first prompted them to engage in the service very naturally declines under the unexpected and harassing marches which they are necessitated to make, and the duties which under different circumstances, would be performed with alacrity and pride, become an onerous and a grievous burthen. Their sufferings are seen and felt—and hence the evident necessity of having for such a service, well trained regulars. Men selected from the laboring class, whose lives have been at the endurance; with strong constitutions; disciplined to meet every emergency, and who now know no alternative but to obey when an order is given, whether it be to subsist on half rations for a month, to charge a hammock, or to stand their ground so long as a limb is left to perform its duty. Nor is it meant to insinuate that volunteers would not do all this. Some companies and battalions have proved in the last campaign that they were willing and ready for any and every trial—and actually did endure privations and hardships without a murmur. But they were in a state of fine discipline, which surely cannot be said of all.

It should be recollected that General Scott required three thousand good troops as the minimum number necessary to end the war in Florida, and in an official communication to Government, he assumed that number to be adequate. His reputation depends upon success.

Could he have been certain of having the whole number composed of troops like some companies of volunteers that served during the late campaign, he no doubt might accept their services with safety—but that is almost impracticable. It is well known that such a large body of volunteers must necessarily be formed of individuals collected from the mass in an undisciplined state—with all the disadvantages of habit, life, and ignorance, of the hardships already enumerated.

JUSTICE.

From the Charleston Courier.

ORDER OF GENERAL SCOTT.—We have been put in possession, per the schooner *Amelia*, Capt NORTON, arrived on Saturday afternoon from St. Augustine, of an order of General SCOTT, dated at that place on the 17th inst. We regret to perceive in it indications of the strong mutual discontent, existing between the General and the people of Florida. The General complains bitterly of the conduct of the Floridians, alleging, that within a few days, the incursion of but five Indians into a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and the commission of a murder by them, had put the inhabitants to flight; and giving other instances of wild fear, excited by causes equally inadequate, both in Eastern and Middle Florida. "It is evident," says the order, "that no General, even with extensive means, can cure a disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters, in the recent case, near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to fly, to spread the panic and throw execrations upon the general who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population." The General insists that the regular force in the Territory is adequate to its protection, none having been sent out of the territory except possibly three companies from Tampa Bay—besides a garrison at which place, 2 companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee, 2 are posted at Fort King, 5 at Fort Drane; 1 (mounted U. S. Dragoons) at Oaklands, 6 miles off; 1 at Micanopy and a twelfth at Garey's Ferry, a force sufficient, in his opinion, to give security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontier, especially if one or two companies of mounted men, the enrolment of which Governor CALL is exerting himself to effect, can be obtained to aid the dragoons in scouring the country between the fixed posts—a steamboat is also to be directed to cruise up and down the Suwanee river. General S. also deems the force on this side of the St. John's equally adequate for defence—if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers. The U. S. little armed steamer *Essayons*, is to be kept cruising daily up and down the St. Johns. The forces on the Suwanee and at other ports in that vicinity, are to be commanded by Major HEILEMAN, stationed at Fort Drane.

We learn that the citizens of St. Augustine had been very much excited by the tone of General SCOTT's order, and that a public meeting was to have been held on Thursday last at 4 o'clock, P. M. to express their sentiments on the occasion, and probably to petition the government for his recall.

Communicated for the Charleston Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—A copy of an Order, issued at head quarters, at St. Augustine, 17th inst. by Gen. Scott, has been furnished for publication in your paper. It is due to the citizens of St. Augustine, so far as they are concerned in the matter, to remark, that I left them on Thursday, the day after the Order had been circulated amongst them, in a state of the highest excitement in relation to the purport of that Order. A similar feeling will, doubtless, be aroused throughout the Territory.

Knowing better than I do, and better perhaps, than Gen. Scott, the utter inadequacy of the measures instituted for the common defence, and spoken of in the Order—knowing, likewise, the correctness, or incorrectness of the several statements contained in that Order, it is enough for me to state, that a deep and universal indignation was roused amongst the people of St. Augustine, by the wanton insults conveyed in almost every paragraph of the Order. A meeting of the citizens was contemplated, to take place on Thursday afternoon; at which resolutions were expected to be unanimously adopted, rebutting the statements, and repelling the imputations of Scott, expressing also the universal dissatisfaction inspired by the conduct of that officer, and petitioning the President for his recall from the Territory.

The Order carries upon its face the evidence that Scott must have been in the worst possible temper when he penned it; and that he could not write a sentence without its being tinged with the strongest passion—a frame of mind utterly undignified and unworthy of an officer high in command.

Query—What had occurred to excite this irritability of Scott? Why, forsooth, a Tallahassee paper had been received by him a few days previous, containing matter rather too “keen” for his “susceptibility”—and shortly afterwards, intelligence reached him that he had been burnt in effigy, in the streets of Tallahassee. These outrages had so inflamed him, that he must for *self-satisfaction*, anathematize a whole community—every respectable member of which, I have not a doubt, bears as little fear on his mind of personal danger, as to himself, as Gen. Scott does, pent up in quarters.

A Passenger in the Amelia from St. Augustine.

ORDER, No. 48.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA, }
St Augustine, May 17, 1836. }

The panics which have recently possessed the good people of several large districts of this Territory are infinitely humiliating.

Within a few days, just five Indians penetrated a neighborhood in the heart of Middle Florida, and committed a murder. Instead of giving pursuit, the inhabitants abandoned their plantations and fled to Tallahassee and Monticello.

A similar party had but a few days before thrown the Micanopy settlement into the utmost confusion. A gang of cow-stealers adroitly added a report that an immense fresh Indian trail had been observed crossing the Tallahassee road, near the *Sante Fe* bridge. The whole country from Micanopy to Black Creek, instantly became wild with fear. The daring falsehood was immediately exposed by Colonel Fitzpatrick and Captain Shannon of the Army, who happened to pass that way, together with the motive of the propagators; but the inhabitants could see nothing but an Indian in every bush, and therefore continued to fly.

On this side of the St. John's a keen susceptibility of the same kind prevails. A small party of the enemy lately ventured within the settlements. A company of regular foot was promptly mounted, sent in pursuit, beat the enemy, and secured most of the property the marauders had taken. Now, although it is known to all cool people, that the greater number of the party were killed outright, and a like fate awaits any body of the enemy that may follow, a panic is rife throughout the country: the inhabitants are still flying to St. Augustine, to Georgia and South Carolina.

It is evident that no General, even with extensive means, can cure a disease in the public mind, so general and so degrading, without some little effort on the part of the people themselves. Thus the planters in the recent case near Tallahassee, who fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors, ought first to have ascertained that material fact. If they had turned upon the enemy, they would have found the case within the easy compass of any three or four resolute masters, and half as many overseers. This was the simple and manly course. That adopted was—to

fly, to spread the panic and to throw execrations upon the general who has the misfortune to command a handful of brave troops in the midst of such a population.

Not a regular company has been sent out of the Territory, except, possibly, three from Tampa Bay. Besides a strong garrison there, two companies were directed thence to occupy a post on the Suwanee; two are posted at Fort King, five at Fort Drane; one (mounted U. S. dragoons) at Oaklands, six miles off; one at Micanopy, and a twelfth at Garey's ferry.

These forces ought, in the opinion of the commanding general, to give reasonable security to the Alachua and Suwanee frontiers—particularly if one or two companies of mounted men can be obtained to aid the company of dragoons in scouring the country between the chain of fixed posts. Measures have been taken to encourage the enrolment of mounted men, and it is understood that the Governor is exerting himself in the same way. His excellency will, moreover, to complete the means of defence, be requested to hire, on account of the United States, at Apalachicola or elsewhere, a suitable steamboat to cruise from the mouth of the Suwanee up that river as far as practicable. One of the companies supposed to be already on the river will be instructed to embark, and remain on board of the boat.

On this side of the St. Johns, the means of defence, though much more limited, are deemed fully adequate, if aided by a single company of mounted volunteers; and one, it is hoped, will soon present itself for the service. Of the five regular companies, one has already been mounted on horses belonging to the wagon train, and in a few days another will be put on horseback by the same means. The commanding General has no power to purchase horses expressly for this purpose. The companies on foot will be posted whilst the mounted will be kept constantly in movement; and it may be added, that the little armed steamer, called *The Essayons*, belonging to the United States, will be kept daily cruising up and down the St. Johns.

The post and steamboat on the Suwanee, Fort King, Oaklands, Micanopy and Garey's Ferry, will be under the immediate orders of the field officer, Major Heileman, stationed at Fort Drane, and he will communicate freely with the Governor of the Territory.

Should the post ordered to be established at Watson's or Dabney's plantation, on the Suwanee, prove to be unhealthy, the commanding officer is authorised to remove higher up the river, in search of a better position, giving the preference to the left bank of the stream.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GEN SCOTT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following correspondence was placed in our hands, about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, by Captain Robertson, and we take great pleasure in giving it an early circulation. It will doubtless allay all excitement produced by the General's letter to the War Department.

AUGUSTA, May 26th, 1836.

SIR:—Every officer must be aware of the jealousy with which a soldier regards his reputation. You have, no doubt, been informed of the impression which has been produced by your official communication of the 30th ult. in which the expression “good troops (not volunteers)” is used.

I have never thought, for a moment, that you intended to cast, by that expression, the slightest imputation of a want of patriotism or bravery upon the volunteers during the late campaign. From what repeatedly occurred in our intercourse, during our trying and arduous service in Florida, I feel satisfied that you will be happy in being afforded an opportunity to correct any misrepresentation which may have gone abroad.

I have thought it due to yourself, and the battalion which I had the honor to command, during the campaign, to place the subject before you.

I have the honor to remain, your ob't serv't,
F. M. ROBERTSON, Captain
Com'g Augusta bat. Vol'rs. late Seminole campaign.
Major General SCOTT, U. S. A.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }
Augusta, May 25, 1836. }

DEAR SIR:—I am very greatly obliged to you for your kind and manly letter of this date. It gives me a direct opportunity of doing justice to the brave men, generally, whom I have recently had the honor to command, as well as myself.

The letter to the Government which by an easy mistake, has given so much offence, was written at Picolata, under the sound of the bell, that hastened the fine battalion of Augusta Volunteers, under your command, on board the steamer which was to take them to their homes. Writing by that opportunity, and in the midst of other occupations, I had not even time to read what I had wrote. Hence the very careless and inaccurate phrase quoted by you.

At that moment, the volunteers who were then, or who had recently been in Florida, were scarcely in my thoughts. My mind was intensely fixed on a plan and the means of renewed operations against the Seminole Indians—modified according to my then better knowledge of them and their country.

Having become satisfied that it would continue, as we had found, to be the policy of that enemy to remain scattered in small parties and to avoid a general battle—thereby protracting the war almost indefinitely; that it would be extremely difficult, even with three thousand veteran troops, in a country abounding in fastness, to put an end to the war in a single season; learning that a bill was before Congress raising a large body of volunteers (I knew not for what time)—and feeling confident that, in such a war, three months' men, six months' men, or even men engaged for twelve months, would not suffice, I was in haste to give my suggestions to the Secretary of War, in order that, it approved, the necessary bills might be asked for of Congress at once. Following out the idea that old troops, or troops with a long term of service were indispensable, I added, in next paragraph, that regiments of recruits, although regulars, would not do; but that if recruits, in sufficient numbers, were mixed with old soldiers in June or July, they would become efficient by the following December.

I can truly say, that it was strongly on my mind when in the act of writing the unfortunate letter, that it would be unreasonable to call on the gallant and patriotic to volunteer for another campaign in Florida, where nothing but hardship and suffering can be expected, unrelieved by the hope of battle and the glory consequent upon victory.

The latter is the only incentive that can long cheer and animate volunteers in a war not immediately connected with the defence of their homes and liberties.

As to the general proposition, whether disciplined or undisciplined troops be the best for war in general, it was not my purpose at that moment either to discuss or state it. A body of volunteers, kept long in the camp and field, will be better disciplined, and therefore more valuable for any kind of war, than regiments of regular recruits. For example, that is, in general the eldest corps, whether regular or volunteer, will always be found the best instructed or the best disciplined; and of course the best prepared for the ordinary purpose of war. The exceptions are only found in wars which put homes and liberties in danger; and in these militia, suddenly embodied, and even regiments of recruits, hastily raised, have in a very great number of cases, been found an over match for science and disciplined valor.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat from the heart, what I have substantially said to the War Department: no man can have for the volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, whom I have lately had the honor to command, a more cordial esteem than I entertain. There are hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds of them, whom I should be most happy to call friends; for I know them to be, generally, men of high honor, patriotism, intelligence and individual courage.

Such are my honest sentiments, and I have great pleasure in communicating them to one, whose conduct, in the field, and whose courteousness to me on the present occasion, alike command my high respect and esteem,

With which I am Sir, your ob't. serv't.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Capt. F. M. ROBERTSON,

Late commander of the Augusta

Battalion of Volunteers.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HITCHCOCK.

From the Globe.

Messrs. Blair & Rives :

GENTLEMEN: I avail myself of the first opportunity to notice the errors contained in a letter from General Jesup of the 8th April, referring to my letter to the honorable Mr. Lyon, previously published in the *Globe*.

General Jesup says that General Gaines had no reasonable expectation of finding supplies at Fort King, after seeing a letter from the Quartermaster General's office to the Assistant Quartermaster in Florida, dated the 19th of January, informing him that large supplies had been ordered from New York to Fort King; and the General charges me with omitting, in my letter to Mr. Lyon, the "material fact," as he calls it, that the supplies were ordered from New York, and claims "the benefit of the whole truth."

Notwithstanding the self-complacent formality of the General's principle, as "old as the science itself," I shall set him right very abruptly. He urges three points: 1st, the want of time to send supplies from New York to Fort King: 2d, that the roads in Florida were liable to be seized and held by the enemy, and that every wagon train therefore required an escort: 3d, that "the least reflection" would have told any one that General Scott would hardly allow his supplies to go in advance of his force without protection.

1st. As to time. The general having claimed the benefit of the whole truth, should not have withheld it himself, particularly in the delicate situation of being interested; and therefore, to the "twenty-four days" from the date of the letter of advice from his office to Captain Shannon, the 19th of January, to the departure of General Gaines from Tampa Bay, the 13th of February, (all the time General Jesup "chooses" to consider,) he should have added the *ten days* for which General Gaines took rations on his march to Fort King, more especially as he quoted the fact itself from my letter, and thus passed it manually before his eyes; and he should also have considered that every post, as a matter of course, has some days' supply always on hand; in the present case *nine*, which General Gaines took from, and several that he left at, Forts King and Drane. So that, in fact, instead of "just twenty-four days," the Quartermaster General had forty-three, and perhaps fifty days, allowed him; and yet *the supplies were not placed in depot*. No one can deny but that here was time enough to forward the supplies, even from New York, and therefore my omitting to state the place whence they were drawn was not "material."

2d. As to roads and escorts, the only road required was that from Picolata to Fort Drane. This road was entirely under the control of the army, and almost daily passed by expresses; and General Scott's main force was at Picolata ready to furnish all necessary escorts.

3d. As to sending the supplies in advance. General Scott's plan made it a most important object to send supplies in *advance* to Fort Drane. For this he labored weeks in succession, embarrassed constantly for the want of transportation due from the Quartermaster's department; and in order to insure this very desirable object, he even detained his force at Picolata, to avoid consuming the supplies at the depot *in advance*.

Thus, it appears, there was *time*; the road was *protected*, and the supplies were required in *advance*. Why, then, were they not forwarded?

It is not true, as General Jesup partly states and partly implies, that General Gaines was *driven* to his

breastworks, there besieged, and unable to move. General Gaines had the example, if example were necessary, of the present Chief Magistrate and other distinguished commanders, and habitually intrenched his camp at night in Florida. He was in one of these breastworks when the Indians presented themselves on the 29th of February. He had the day before declared in a letter to Fort Drane, that he would not leave his position until he should hear from Fort Drane, hoping for the means of striking a blow that would terminate the war in "ten days," without the hazard of dispersing the Indians or driving them to the everglades. He was not besieged, for after about 12 M. of the 29th of February, not an Indian was seen or heard of about camp until the afternoon of the 2d of March, when a small party threw in a volley and ran away; and on the subsequent days, for hours in succession, the country was equally open, and could have been cleared at any time.

General Clinch went down with five hundred men; General Gaines had a thousand to move with, had he been disposed to move at all; but dispersing, or merely driving the Indians farther off, would have been "worse than suffering a defeat," and to retire never once occupied his thoughts.

I will conclude by expressing a hope, that when General Jesup wishes again to vent his spleen against Gen. Gaines, he will not attempt it over my "shoulders."

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

From the United States Gazette.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

We had the pleasure, last winter of mentioning a gallant act of Capt. ROBERT RITCHIE, of this city, commander of the U. S. schooner Grampus, in taking into the port of New Orleans the schooner Watchman, Capt. Murray, which had been rendered completely helpless in the Gulf of Mexico, by a violent gale—in which, also, Capt. Ritchie's vessel had suffered much.

Capt. Ritchie recently received a letter from the Insurers in New Orleans, to which he returned a prompt answer. We subjoin the correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1836.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Esq. U. S. Navy.

Sir—In September last, the American schr. Watchman, Murray master, while prosecuting her voyage from Metamoras to this port, was dismasted, and rendered helpless, at sea, by a violent hurricane.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, then under your command, fortunately fell in with the Watchman, and, though the vessel you commanded had also been much crippled in the same storm, which had not entirely subsided at the time of that meeting, and while the sea was extremely rough, you caused the distressed merchantman to be promptly boarded, and afforded such relief to its crew as they needed, and subsequently hazarded the safety of your own vessel, by taking said vessel in tow, at much inconvenience, which you placed in safety at the Balize. By that act, so disinterested, you rendered highly important services to the Insurance Companies of this city, represented by us, who were underwriters of a large amount of specie on board, which has placed them under very great obligations to you, for which they have been anxious to make some acknowledgment; and if they have been dilatory in so doing, they trust you will not think them the less grateful, but attribute the delay to its true cause, the difficulty of concerting the action of so many as were interested.

On behalf of our respective Companies, we now beg leave to tender you their thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by you, your officers and crew, to the vessel aforesaid, when in imminent peril, to which its preservation is mainly attributed—and further to beg your acceptance of the small service of Plate accompanying this.

We are Sir, very respectfully,

your most obedient servants,

THOS. BARRETT,

Pres't of the Atlantic M. & F. Ins. Co.

JNO. D. WEST,
Pres't of the Louis'a State M. F. Ins. Co.
THOS. URQUHART,
Pres't New Orleans Ins. Co.
M. MORGAN,
For Mech's Ins. Co. of N. Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th of February last, transmitted through the Navy Department. It is a very great gratification to me to find that the services to which you refer, have met with your approbation. There was, however, so little extraordinary in them, that I could have looked to no other reward than the gratification arising from a sense of having done my duty. I shall accept, with the most grateful acknowledgments, the testimonials which your kindness has prompted you to offer me—and most carefully will it be preserved among the most precious of my possessions.

I pray you, Gentlemen, and the Companies which you represent, to believe that I am your much obliged and very faithful and obedient servant,

ROBERT RITCHIE.

To Messrs. Thos. Barrett, Pres't of the Atlantic M. & F. Ins. Co.; Jno. D. West, Pres't of the Louis'a State M. F. Ins. Co.; Thos. Urquhart, Pres't N. Orleans Ins. Co.; M. Morgan, for Merchants' Ins. Co. N. Orleans.

The Plate to which mention is made in the letters were two magnificent silver Pitchers, of mammoth size, of Etruscan form, standing on a silver waiter.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 28.—Major Ansart of the United States Artillery, and the troops under his command, stationed at Fort Constitution, in this harbor, left this place on Friday morning for Fort Mitchell, Alabama. They are to act against the Creeks. The energy displayed in moving these troops, was characteristic of their officers. Orders were received on Wednesday; on Thursday the Quarter Master had made every arrangement for transportation of the troops, clothing and provisions: and on Friday they were in Boston. Never have we seen a better looking detachment of United States troops than those from Fort Constitution: our best wishes accompany them.

Most of these troops were members of a Temperance Society formed at the Post, and all had access to a well supplied reading room, for the employment of their leisure hours; the good effects of which were visible in their character and deportment.

The officers with this detachment are Major Felix Ansart and Lieutenant William Wall.

Lt. Vinton left for North Carolina, on the recruiting service, on Monday.

The steam ship Wm. Gibbons, which went out on Saturday, after getting about 50 miles on her way, returned yesterday, owing to some accident to her machinery. Among the passengers were two companies U. S. troops, destined for Fort Mitchell. The vessel will depart again, it is expected in a day or two.

The brig Moses, Capt. Brown, sailed early yesterday morning for Charleston, having on board two companies United States troops, under command of Col. Dearborn, destined to Fort Mitchell.—*N. Y. American.*

The U. S. Marines, from Portsmouth, Charlestown and Brooklyn Navy Yards, consisting of 150 men, sailed yesterday on board the packet ship H. Allen, for Charleston, S. C. under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Freeman. On their arrival there, they will be joined by the marines from the other navy yards, when the whole force will be under the command of Col. Henderson, the commandant of the corps. Their destination is Fort Mitchell, to co-operate with the army against the

Creek nation. The following is a list of the officers:—

1st Company—Capt. English, commanding; Brevet Capt. Macomber; 1st Lieut. Edson, Acting Assistant Q. M.; 1st do Watkins; 2d do Baker; 2d do Sloan; 2d do Caldwell.

2d Company—Capt. Walker, commanding; Brevet Capt. Brevoort; 1st Lieut. Reynolds, Acting Adj't.; 2d do Lang; 2d do McLean; 2d do Whitney; 2d do McArdle.—*N. Y. Star.*

Passengers in the Steam packet Wm. Gibbons, for Charleston, Lieut. Col. A. S. Brooks, 4th Artillery—Major Felix Ansart, 3d Artillery—Major W. L. McClintock, 3d Artillery—Lt. S. H. Drum, 4th Artillery—Lieut. Wm. H. Wall, 3d Artillery—Asst Surg. P. Minis, U. S. Army, with two companies of the 3d Regiment, U. S. Artillery.—*N. Y. Star.*

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) June 3.

The Creeks are beginning to "smell a rat." As we suggested about their all becoming very friendly as soon as our forces were collected, the head chief, Neha-micco, has already sent in a white man and several Indians to say, that he and his party wished to be considered friendly. We have nothing more of interest from that quarter.

Gen. FENWICK and his aid, Capt. THOMPSON, arrived in our city on Tuesday. The following companies of the U. S. Army have also arrived, and taken up their line of march for Fort Mitchell:

Company I. 1st Artillery, com'd by Lieut. McClellan.
 " E. 3d " " " Capt. Lyon.
 " G. 3d " " " Lieut. Wade.
 " B. 4th " " " Capt. Washington
 " G. 4th " " " Capt. Munroe.
 " I. 4th " " " Lieut. Archer.

Five of the above companies have arrived in one detachment under Maj. Lomax—the following officers are with it: Lieut. Lee, Acting Quarter Master, Lieuts. Vinton and Sitgreaves and Dr. Martin—Lieuts. Waite and Lane, of the Qr. Master's Department, and Lieut. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, have also arrived. Four companies of the 4th Artillery are looked for daily, and the Marines in the early part of next week.—*Courier.*

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 6.

The steam packet *Columbus*, Capt. HOLMES, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Norfolk on Thursday evening, and having on board a large and efficient detachment of the U. S. Marine Corps, under the immediate command of Col. HENDERSON, of that veteran body of men.

June 7.—A detachment of upwards of 300 U. S. Marines, left this city yesterday morning, on the Rail road, on their way to Columbus, (Ga.) to act against the Creeks. The passage money of the troops and the ordinary travellers, with their baggage, &c., amounted to \$2,316 38 cents.—*Courier.*

Ship Niagara arrived at Charleston on Tuesday, 7th inst. having on board 80 U. S. troops, under charge of Lieuts. W. W. Morris and J. L. Davis. Dr. Jos. Eaton accompanied the detachment, which left the next morning on the Rail road for Augusta.

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) May 17.

Maj. Harney, Paymaster to the U. S. Army, arrived here last night on the steamer Abeona on his way to Fort Gibson.

Capt. J. B. Clark, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, arrived at this place, with his lady and family, on Friday evening last, from Fort Towson, and left on Saturday, on the steamboat Neosho, on his way to St. Louis, and from thence to New York, where he is ordered on recruiting service.

Among the passengers on the steamboat Tecumseh, arrived on Sunday, was Lieut. Stokes, of U. S. Navy, on his way to Fort Gibson, on a visit to his father, Gov. Stokes, Sub-agent to the Cherokees.

CREEK WAR.

Extract from a letter of Gen. Winfield Scott, to the Adjutant General, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
 Columbus, Geo. June 2, 1836. }

"I have the honor to report for the information of the Secretary and General-in-Chief, that I arrived here three days ago, in company with his Excellency Governor Schley and Major General Jesup.

"No event of importance has occurred in or about the Creek country, in a week or two. A small party of the enemy crossed into Georgia the day before I arrived, murdered a few individuals, and burnt some houses.

"Until the troops are mustered into the service of the United States, they are not under my command. This ceremony commenced yesterday, and will proceed as rapidly as possible. In the mean time, the Governor, whose own military views are excellent, and who has the best possible disposition towards the General Government and its officers, makes me the compliment to consult me on all points of importance. He has already taken measures to guard the frontier of Georgia, above and below this place, against incursions, and particularly to prevent parties of the enemy from escaping across the river, in the direction of Florida. Additional measures shall be immediately adopted, to effect this great object; first, by the employment of a steamer, hourly expected with a company on board, and by pushing some companies of mounted men, to points fifty and sixty miles below. It is not thought here, that there is any danger of the Indians attempting to cross the river lower down.

"The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by well informed persons, from 2,500 to 5000. Capt. Page thinks that there are at least 3,000 hostile warriors.

"I suppose there may have arrived on this frontier, about 1,500 Georgians, mostly I think, volunteers. As they are distributed over a line of more than forty miles on the river, the Governor has not been able, as yet, to obtain returns of the detachments. He expects as many more, and the companies almost daily arrive, but it is not expected that all will be up before the 12th, perhaps the 15th instant.

"The Governor of Alabama will probably have in the field about an equal number of men. By his letter of the 28th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed, it will be seen, that he thinks he will be ready to march upon the enemy the 5th inst. I doubt, however, whether he has been able to secure subsistence for his men, in advance, for eight or even five days. On this side, there are no magazines. The troops have not suffered, but the supplies have been rather precarious. This state of things must continue at least eight days longer, when the one hundred thousand rations, and other indispensable stores shipped from Picolata, St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charleston, may begin to arrive from Macon and Hawkinsville, on the Oak Mulgee, by wagons. The supplies ordered from New Orleans cannot be expected before the 18th or 20th inst. Late, long, and heavy rains in this quarter, have greatly injured the roads, but improved the navigation of the rivers.

"I enclose copies of my two letters to Governor Clay, and a copy of my instructions to Major General Jesup, who will probably set out to-morrow for Montgomery. He will require a good escort to Tuskegee, forty miles. Beyond that point, the communication is understood to be perfectly free."

The Augusta Sentinel of the 7th inst. says: "A letter from the Postmaster at Columbus, received yesterday evening states that a white man named Philander R. Board, has been arrested and confined in the Jail of Chambers County, Ala. charged with having been concerned in the recent attack upon the stages in the Creek nation. Several letters were found with him and others were destroyed by him, by throwing them into the fire when he was arrested.

The Augusta Courier, says:—We have nothing of much interest from the scene of Creek warfare. The Columbus papers are full of the petty hostilities carried on by both parties. The only feature in the accounts worth noticing, is the increased disposition manifested by the Indians to "come in" and be friendly. They now "want to fight" no longer.

From the Savannah Georgian, June 6.

THE BAND AT THE BLOCK-HOUSE RELIEVED.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter, received yesterday, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the little band at the Block-House have been relieved by Colonel Read's command.

"TALLAHASSEE, May 30th, 1836.—Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from the mouth of the Ouithlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lieut. Col. Read, at the head of 75 or 80 men, had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men, posted at a Block house on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwanee for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwanee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. My old school-fellow, Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, was the Surgeon of the garrison relieved. His relations and friends in Savannah will no doubt be much rejoiced to hear of his safety. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of Middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the southern country."

NEW YORK, June 11. Yesterday morning as the U. S. frigate United States was dropping down, the mizen top gallant mast broke short off in the wake of the cap, three men fell from aloft; two were killed instantly, and one had both legs broken, four were otherwise injured. —*Courier.*

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 8—Paymaster D. Randall, on his way to Georgia
 " Ass't Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock, Gadsby's
 " Capt. W. A. Eliason, Eng'r Corps, Fuller's
 " Maj. J. Plympton, 5th Inf'y, Gadsby's
 " Capt. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance, Fuller's
 " Lieut. W. Maynadier, 1st Art., do
 " Maj. S. Churchill, 3d Art., do
 " Capt. B. Huger, Ordnance, do
 " Purser F. B. Stockton, Navy, do

PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, per ship Kentucky, from New York, Major Mapes, U. S. A. Major M. subsequently arrived at Mobile, per steamboat Merchant.

NORFOLK, June 6, per schr. Lucinda, from St. Marks, E. F., P. Mid. R. E. Hooe, of the navy.

SAVANNAH, June 3, per brig New York, for New York, Passed Mid. F. B. Renshaw, U. S. N.

June 6, per steamboat Florida, from Picolata, Colonel Bankhead, Capt. Wharton, Lieut. Chalmers, Lieut. Simonton, Capt. Lendrum, all of the U. S. army.

NEW YORK, June 7, per ship Calhoun, from Charleston, Captain E. R. Shubrick, of the navy, lady, 2 children and servants.

June 8, per brig George, from Charleston, Dr. George F. Turner, of the army.

June —, per steamboat Columbia, from Charleston, Major J. S. Lytle, of the army.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, per brig Maryland, Durkee, 15 days from Havana, Lieut. McIntosh, U. S. N., lady and 2 children; F. B. Stockton, Purser U. S. navy.

CHARLESTON, June 6, per barque Cyrus Butler, from New York, Major B. K. Pierce, commanding, Major L. Whiting, Capt. H. Brown, Lieuts. E. C. Ross, F. Searle, J. Roberts, J. C. Stokes, Assistant Surgeon A. W. Elwes, with one battalion of the 4th regt. U. S. artillery, for Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Colonel.

1. David E. Twiggs, Georgia, 8 June, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel.

1.

Major.

1. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Virginia, 8 June, 1836.

Captains.

1. William Gordon, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
2. John Dougherty, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
3. John F. Lane, Indiana, 8 June, 1836.
4. James A. Ashby, S. Carolina, 8 June 1836.
5. Jonathan L. Bean, Missouri, 8 June, 1836.
6. Stinson H. Anderson, Illinois, 8 June, 1836.
7. William W. Tompkins, New York, 8 June, 1836.
8. Henry W. Fowler, Louisiana, 8 June, 1836.
9. Benjamin L. Beall, District of Columbia, 8 June, 1836.
10. Edward J. Winder, Maryland, 8 June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.

1. Thornton Grimsley, Missouri, 11 June, 1836.
2. Theophilus H. Holmes, N. Carolina, 11 June, 1836.
3. Horatio Grooms, Kentucky, 11 June, 1836.
4. Thomas S. Bryant, Pennsylvania, 11 June, 1836.
5. John Graham, New York, 11 June, 1836.
6. Townshend Dade, Virginia, 11 June, 1836.
7. Erasmus D. Bullock, N. Carolina, 11 June, 1836.
8. Marshall S. Howe, Maine, 11 June, 1836.
9. Charles Spalding, Georgia, 11 June, 1836.
10. James W. Hamilton, Missouri, 11 June, 1836.
11. George A. H. Blake, Pennsylvania, 11 June, 1836.

Second Lieutenants.

1. William Gilpin, Delaware, 8 June, 1836.
2. William H. Ward, Kentucky, 8 June, 1836.
3. George Forsyth, Michigan, 8 June, 1836.
4. Croghan Ker, Louisiana, 8 June, 1836.
5. John H. P. O'Neale, Dis. of Columbia, 8 June, 1836.
6. John W. S. McNiel, Massachusetts, 8 June, 1836.
7. Zebulon M. P. Maury, Tennessee, 8 June, 1836.
8. Seth Thornton, Alabama, 8 June, 1836.
9. Charles E. Kingsbury, Connecticut, 8 June 1836.
10. Charles A. May, District of Columbia, 8 June, 1836.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. H. L. Scott, 4th Inf., May 17.
 Lieut. J. H. Miller, 4th Art., May 22.
 Lieut. T. B. Arden, 7th Inf., May 3.
 Lieut. F. Searle, 4th Art., May 18.

RESIGNATIONS.

1st Lieut. T. J. Cram, 4th Art., April 30, 1837.
 2d Lieut. R. T. P. Allen, 1st Art., July 31, 1836.

NAVY.

VESSELS REPORTED.

NORFOLK, June 8.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Vincennes.—The ship Vincennes, Captain AULICK, 40 days from St. Helena, anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday night, and came up on Monday afternoon. A salute was fired from the ship, which was returned from the flag ship of Com. Warrington.

List of officers attached to the Vincennes.

JOHN H. AULICK, Esq. Commander.
 Lieutenants—John A. Carr, Theodorus Bailey, Robert L. Browning, J. S. Missroon, J. Lanman.
 Acting Lieutenant—Samuel P. Lee.
 Acting Master—Theodore P. Green.
 Purser—Edward T. Dunn.
 Surgeon—Augustus A. Adce.

Assistant Surgeon—James C. Palmer.
Midshipmen—Wm. A. Jones, A. G. Clary, W. Parker, John C. Henry, John Carroll, John Hall, George Butterfield, Haun Gansevoort, James L. Hannagan, Washington Gwathmey, James S. Biddle, Charles R. P. Rogers, James S. Ridgely, *Acting*.

Captain's Clerk—George W. Beale.

Gunner—Charles Cobb.

Sail-maker—Henry Bacon.

Carpenter—Henry P. Leslie.

Boatswain—John Morris.

Lieut. of Marines—Archibald H. Gillespie.
 All well on board.

The frigate *Constitution* sailed from Gibraltar May 1, for Malaga and Mahon; and the *Potomac* for latter port, from Lisbon, passed April 23 or 29. The *John Adams* sailed from Malaga to Tarragona and Mahon, 23d April.

St. Louis, Captain Rousseau, at Key West, 29th May.

Vandalia, Capt. Webb, sailed from Havana, 22d May.

The frigate *United States* put to sea on Sunday morning. The statement which has been very generally circulated, that when the mizen top gallant mast of this vessel broke, two persons were killed and others injured, proves totally unfounded.

Ship Concord, Capt. Mix, was still at Tampa Bay, 28th May.

RESIGNATIONS.

Townshend Dade, Midshipman, June 9.

John G. Tod, do " 11.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

The *Jackson*, Capt. Hunter, arrived off the bar at Charleston on the 8th inst., from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico; having touched at Key West, St. Augustine, St. Mary's, and Savannah, she proceeded immediately for Cape Romain, on her way to the north.

The *McLane*, at New Bedford, 9th inst., from a cruise.

The revenue schooner, *Dexter*, Capt. Rudolph, was stationed at Indian Key, for the security of the inhabitants, who were fearful of an attack from the Indians. About 30 of these savages had been seen in five canoes, proceeding from Cape Sable towards Cape Florida, and Indian fires were observed very frequently along the Florida shore.

MARRIAGES.

In Williamsburg, Va. on the 1st inst., Dr. JOHN CYRUS MERCER, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY, daughter of Dr. ROBERT PAGE WALLER, of that city.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. Capt. H. S. MALLORY, U. S. Army, to Miss SARAH ANN LAWRENCE.

DEATH.

At the U. S. Garrison, Key West, on the 19th ult., Dr. BENJAMIN F. NOURSE, Assistant Surgeon U. States Army, and third son of Col. MICHAEL NOURSE, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
 9th June, 1836. }

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz:

18,900 links, 1 11-16 inc's diameter, 20 inc's each in length.
 280 end links, 1 13-16 do do 22 do do
 100 connecting
 shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do 24 do do
 10 anchor do. 3 9-16 " 2 13-16 do 34 do do
 30 swivels 3 9-16 " 2 1-16 do 22½ do do
 10 boxes 3 13-16 " 2 13-16 do 10½ do do
 25 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 inc's oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles.
 10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inc's oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter.

4,500 links 1 9-16 inc's diameter, 18 inc's each in length.
 56 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do
 20 connecting
 shackles 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do 22 do do
 2 anchor do. 3 1-16 " 2 9-16 do 32 do do
 6 swivels 3 1-16 " 1 13-16 do 20½ do do
 2 boxes 3 9-16 " 2 9-16 do 9½ do do
 7 feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
 2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter.
 5,060 links 1 5-16 inc's diameter, 15 inc's each in length.
 56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do
 2 anchor shackles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do 28 do do
 6 swivels 2 13-16 " 1 11-16 do 18½ do do
 2 boxes 3 5-16 " 2 5-16 do 9 do do
 1 foot 8 inches pin iron, 2 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter.
 15,750 links, 1 3-16 inc's diameter, 15 inc's each in length.
 168 end links, 1 5-16 do do 15 do do
 6 anchor shackles 2 9-16 by 2 3-16 do 25 do do
 18 swivels 2 9-16 " 1 9-16 do 18 do do
 6 boxes 3 1-16 " 2 5-16 do 8 do do
 5 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 " 2 1-16 do oval in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and three-sixteenths diameter.

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron: must be manufactured from *hammered bar iron* of the best quality, to be made from *blooms*; the links must be *cut, piled and rolled* to about two inches in diameter; they must be again *cut piled and rolled* to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought under the hammer to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes or models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority; and no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be received that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected, proved, and tested, to determine its quality according to contract, and that it corresponds in all respects to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on or before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, 1836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of April, 1837; beyond which no extension of time will be granted for completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be allowed the privilege of delivering the whole and entire quantity as much earlier as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be complied with in all respects.

June 16—3t

HENRY M. PREVOST,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 47 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

—All kinds of BANK, RAIL ROAD, CANAL, INSURANCE, and other STOCKS, bought and sold on commission.

April 7 tf